

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1892.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, tanued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before 6 o'clock.

If our friends who farer us with manuscripts for publication with to have refected articles returned, they must in all case well examples that purpose.

THE SUP can be had at Henry, Smith, Ainelio & Co., 25 Forceasts Street, Street, London.

THE FORCE BILL AND THE TARIFF.

The Force Bill Puts the Tariff Substan ttally Out of the Case,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I perused thoughtfully your reply to my query, and re turn my thanks for your able, convincing, and luminous exposition of the oversnadowing importance of the Force bill; and I concur with you fully in your premises and conclusions.

The point on which you neglected to dwell is the comparative injury that will result to the two sections, North and South, in the event of the passage of the iniquitous Force bill. Would the passage of such a measure contemplate at the North the subjection of the polls to an illiterate or mercenary class?

It is very apparent that THE SUN has struck the right chord and holds the key to the situstion, and by its bold, aggressive, and uncompromising fight it has won many stanch friends in the South. Even in the city of Macon many prominent Democrats assume antagonistic attitudes on the tariff issue; and yet toor are a unit in their unqualified condemnation of the most tyrannical measure that was ever conceived in malice and brought forth in hatred-the Force bill.

Wishing for THE SUN continued popularity and success. I remain, very respectfully,

E. L. WADE.

Managing Editor Macon Daily News. MACON, Aug. 25.

The Election and its Prospects.

The present national contest has some peculiarities which distinguish it from most if not all of its predecessors; and the strangest of these is that now, after it has been going forward more than two months, and we are but little more than two months distant from the day of voting, there is no statistician or politician or journalist of either party, who can truly say that he is confident as to the result. Of course, they all put on the best face they can, and exhibit the most encouraging aspect of the situation; but in his heart and judgment not one of them is convinced that the candidates of his party are sure of being elected. This is true on the Republican side. and equally true on the Democratic side. It is likewise true that in each party there is no such absorbing interest in the election as the country has been used to. It is the dullest Presidential canvass we ever saw.

Another feature of extraordinary interest and importance in the Republican campaign is the persistent and unanimous attempt of both newspapers and speakers to abandon and ignore for the present, their favorite idea of a National Election law, that shall suppress the control over elections hitherto exercised by the different States. and give that control to the Federal Administration and its agents. In the Minnespolls platform this idea is carefully but comprehensively expressed as follows:

"Elections.-We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such hallot shall be counted and returned as cast: that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right, guaranteed by the Constitution; the free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as the just and equal protection under the laws, as the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of guaranteed and protected in every State.

"Southern Outrages.—We denounce the continued inhu-man outrages perpetrated on American citizens for ttical reasons in certain States of the Union."

The two issues here presented, the issue of the Force bill and the issue of Negro Domination in the South, the Republican newspapers and the Republican orators are now endeavoring to avoid and keep out of sight as something dangerous to the sucess of their party. Their effort is to make their fight on the tariff alone: the greater subject they are strenuously endeavoring to conceal and postpone until after they shall have carried the election.

Another remarkable peculiarity of this canvass is that on each side the candidate for President has been nominated in the face of a large and strenuous opposition within his own party; and each nomination has left behind it not only a good deal of ill feeling, but a good deal of uncertainty as to the ultimate course of the defeated factions when the time comes for voting. This is especially true as regards the Republicans. Although they will all tell you that Gen. HARRISON has given us a decent and an honest Administration, and although they all join together in prais ing his patriotism and in doing justice to the really admirable speeches he makes on every little roadside occasion; they also admit that his talent for repelling and displeasing those members of his party to whom in the general belief he happens to owe a political debt, is a talent which rises almost to genius, and which amply justifies that widely extended and sincere unpopularity which he has acquired. It is true that something of the same sort

was said about Mr. CLEVELAND while he

was President, especially toward the end of his term; but in his case the feeling and the expression culminated four years ago and have since dwindled away and become quiescent. In the case of Gen. HARRISON We suppose that the feelg is much stronger and more widely extended than it ever was in the case of Mr CLEVELAND. Accordingly it is very difficult to say how many thousands of the Republicen party, especially in the critical and decisive State of New York, will stay away from the polls and leave the President whom they dislike, and whose renomination they vehemently resisted, to get through with the struggle as best he may. On the Democratic side there is also a con alderable weakness which it would be vain to cover up with any attempt at disguising the facts. It grows out of the profound division of the party upon the controversy between free trade and protection. The frantic attempts of the extreme free trade | introduction at the next session a matter of faction to push into absorbing and monop- certainty. olizing prominence the free trade plank which they forced into the Chicago platform by the votes of 564 delegates, against the votes of 852 delegates, who then and there proclaimed themselves as reformers, not ashers, of the tariff, as protectionists

fort at Chicago and all their efforts since seem to bear the stamp of a determined purpose to defeat the national Democratic icket. In season and out of season, al places and all occasions are seized upon to proclaim and to magnify their fanatical determination to establish free trade with foreign countries, to destroy the ancient and venerable American system of protection toward foreign productions and o free trade at home; and consequently to promote the election of HARRISON, and to let in upon the country all the evils that will follow in the trail of the Force bill and Negro Domination.

At the same time, we are bound to add in this place, that the Protectionist Democrats, whom these Free Traders apparently desire to expel and to banish from the polls on election day, and who are represented in part by the 352 delegates who voted against the plank at Chicago, are exhibiting on their part a firmness and devo tion worthy of their late immortal chieftain, SAMUEL J. RANDALL. They have their own sufficient reasons for standing by the Democratic national ticket; the absurd, illogical, and frivolous free trade plank of the platform does not disturb their consciences; and they are not to be driven away by the clamor and the objurgations of any number of noisy shouters. Their support is secure and immovable. These are the chief features of the cam-

paign, and they afford ample reason for the dulness and hesitation which, in spite of all protests to the contrary, exist upon each side. Yet it must be said that the balance of probability is in favor of the Democratic party and of its candidates. There has always prevailed in its ranks a degree of discipline and a habit of standing by the regular nominations, which have not been known to any other of our political organi zations. This discipline and this habit of at last adhering to the decision of the National Convention, after all disappointment and all grumbling and growling have been worked off, is likely to stand the Democracy in stead, when the time comes for the final decision in November. Besides, beyond and above all this, and more important than all else, is the fact that there is a living issue in this contest, whose magnitude and vitality have never been exceeded in any previous election. The voters who go to the polls in November, will have to determine whether the political system of this country shall be revolutionized by a Force bill, and by the creation of a band of Federal agents who will stand at every polling place with authority to admit and to exclude voters, and to keep in power perpetually the party which appoints them and which pays them. This is a question of such inconceivable consequences that it alone can overrule all ordinary dissatisfaction, and quench every impulse of Democratic mutiny, even that of the crazy free traders. Accordingly, doubtful as it may be to-day, we adhere to our judgment that the victory will be on the side of the Democracy, and not on the side of the Republicans.

Justin McCarthy on the Gladstone Pro-

gramme. An interesting article in the September number of the North American Review Is contributed by Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY, the leader of the Irish party which includes eight-ninths of the Nationalist members of Parliament. This article deserves attention, not as indicating the scope of the home rule project, for it throws no light upon that subject, but as disclosing how fur and under what conditions the McCarthyites will cooperate with the British Radicals in measures of reform relating to the general political machinery of the United Kingdom. The nine Parnellites, it will be remembered, have not pledged themselves to assist the Giadstonians at all, beyond voting for a home rule bill, if they find it entirely satisfactory.

It is well understood that the Gladstonians will never be able to bring to the ballot box their full share of the qualified voters until the cumbrous and onerous system of registration has been simplified. The obstructions and disabilities, which are the practical outcome of the present methods of registering electors, are experienced almost exclusively by workingmen, the great majority of whom belong to the Gladstonian party. But even if the Gladstonians could register and bring to the polis all their voters, these would not have their due weight so long as Parliament tolerates plural voting-a device whereby the rich and well to do, a majority of whom belong to the Tory party, can vote in every election district where they own or lease real estate. These two improvements of the electoral machinery are so indispensable to the assertion of the power nominally conceded to the masses by the last two Reform acts, that Mr. La-BOUCHERE and other Radicals have advised Mr. GLADSTONE to defer home rule for a short time, and to pass forthwith a measure for one man one vote, and another measure for simplified registration. Mr. Justin Mc-CARTHY, speaking in the name of the anti-Parnellite party, treats Mr. LABOUCHERE's suggestion with respect, but tells him frankly that it cannot be accepted. The Irish Nationalists on whom Mr. GLADSTONE is dependent for his majority are determined. he says, that home rule must be brought forward first of all. For the sake of home rule Mr. GLADSTONE lost office; in the name of home rule he has regained it; and he knows that the people of Ireland and the vast Irish population of the United States and of the British colonies look to him to mark his return to power by introducing a measure for the setting up of home rule in Ireland. In the mind of the Irish leader there is not the shadow of a doubt that this is what Mr. GLADSTONE means to do.

At the same time Mr. McCarrny declares himself disposed-no such declaration, be it noted, has come from Mr. John E. Rep-MOND-to give Mr. GLADSTONE the assistance needed to carry electoral reforms, provided he fulfils his promise to make home rule the primary business of the new Parliament. How this may be done to the contentment of all parties interested is clearly pointed out. Mr. McCarthy cannot perceive the slightest reason why the Prime Minister should not himself introduce a home rule scheme on one day, and some of his colleagues introduce a one man one vote bill and a reform registration bill the same day or the day after. The bills could then follow in each other's steps easily enough, and if Mr. GLADSTONE should not be able to force his home rule bill through the House of Lords on the very first rush-an event which Mr. McCarthy does not anticipate-he might go on to secure the carryweakness which proceeds from this cause, is | ing of the other measures which would especially manifested in the wild and make the passing of home rule on its re-

We have said that Mr. McCarrhy does not expect the Lords to accept the Home Rule bill when it is first sent up to them. He foresees that they will reject it on the pretext that in Great Britain as a whole the outcome of the and not free traders. Their crowning of late election was a majority against manded, therefore, from the Health

home rule - a majority only counter balanced and reversed by the great pre-ponderance of Nationalist votes in Ireland. He is not one of those, however, who think that on the first rejection of a home rule bill by the upper House Mr. GLADSTONE should immediately dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. Mr. McCarthy would not dignify the hereditary legislators by conceding to them the power of dictating the time when there is to be a general reflection of the representative chamber. He would have Mr. GLADSTONE reintroduce the home rule scheme at the next session of Parliament—it cannot be legally introduced a second time in the same session—and then, if the upper House again reject it, he would have the Prime Minister threaten to swamp the adverse majority by a sweeping creation of new Liberal peers. The bare threat would suffice, as was proved by the experience of Earl GREY with the first Reform bill. When the Tory opposition in the upper House found out that Lord GREY had obtained from WILLIAM IV. the power to best them by the creation of new peers, and that he was resolved in the last resort to exercise the power, they, acting under the advice of the Duke of WELLINGTON, abstained from voting and suffered the Reform bill to pass. Neither Mr. McCabthy, nor any one alive to the fragility of the tenure by which the House of Lords exists, doubts that the peers will yield the moment Mr. GLADSTONE shall have recourse to the expedient just mentioned. The last thing they could desire would be a general election turning on the question whether a knot of hereditary legislators shall thwart the will of the nation's representatives.

The Eric County Bolters.

We do not attach much importance to the following circular letter, sent out secretly in Buffalo ten or twelve days ago by some of the survivors of the Syracuse movement but not published until late last week:

"ERIE COUNTY DENOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, "COMMITTER ROOMS, 654 MAIN STREET, "RUFFALO, Aug. 17, 1892.

"Draw Sin: You are especially requested to attend meeting of our County Committee next Friday evening Aug. 19, 1892, at 8 o'clock, at which time the commit tee will be requested to pass upon questions of great mportance. The calling of this meeting at an earlie date than was contemplated is done for the reason that the situation in our party throughout the county and State has become very serious. There seems to be but one course left for Mr. CLEVELAND's friends to pursue and that is to organize thoroughly in every town, ward, and election district, independently of the so-called regulars, and see to it that our national ticket receives the support to which it is entitled-a suppor t certainly will not receive if the campaign is left en irely in the hands of Mr. CLEVELAND's enemies. Make it your business to attend the meeting Friday night Yours, &c.. "Jour C. Collins, Sec."

Mr. WHITNEY ought to be able to deal with such sporadic cases of damphoolia. It is his special function in the campaign, and if he is as successful in Erie and else where in the State as he has been up to the present time here in New York city and county, his services to the cause of Democ racy will be of inestimable value.

As for Mr. CLEVELAND himself, nothing is further from the minds of candid observers than the idea that the candidate of the United Democracy desires, countenances or will tolerate any such demonstration of impudence and folly on the part of his professed "friends" of the Syracuse variety. He is well aware that the only "enemies he has to fear in New York in the present canvass are men who would like to use his name to cover their selfish schemes of blind vanity, or of ambition and intrigue.

No Democrat who is in this campaign in earnest and for victory and what Democrat is not ?\_will read the fool manifesto of the Erie county anti-snappers with any stronger emotion than pity or contempt.

The Precautions Against Cholera.

It is probable that cholera will obtain a lodgment in New York and become a dangerous enemy to life in this crowded community, but, happily, our long security against such pestilences gives the people now a reasonable confidence that nothing like a great epidemic will be produced.

At present the reasons for this feeling are stronger than ever before. The quarantine system of New York for many years past has been managed with great efficiency No other port in the world has resisted more successfully the introduction of contagious disease, even if it may not be said that at none of them have the quarantine regulations been so intelligently and effectively enforced as at the port of New York. Barring the grip, which no quarantine system could keep out, no epidemic has been imported into New York for many years past. The death rate of the town has not been affected, except slightly and temporarily, by imported contagious disease. It has continued to be as nearly normal as we could expect under the conditions of the city. As compared with previous periods. New York during the last ten and even twenty years has been marvellously free from epidemic diseases of all kinds

At this particular time, too, the health administration of the town is better than it has been at any time in the past, both as concerns the quarantine of the port and the Health Department within the municipal limits. The improvement in each has been steady, but never before has it been so marked as during the last two or three years. The Health Department more especially is conducted with greater system and with more unremitting and methodical effort on the part of its officers than ever before in its whole history. Never before was it so well organized as now, though for many years past it has had the reputation of being one of the most intelligent, most scientific, and most efficient Health Boards in the world.

So far as concerns public measures for restraining the cholera from entering New York and obtaining a foothold in it, the citizens therefore need have no misgivings lest they be lacking in efficiency. They will be made as effectual as it is possible for such regulations to be. In no other city of the world will the population be better protected against the enemy by the public authorities. It even be questioned whether at any other great port the safeguards will be so powerful to avert the calamity. In dealing with imported pestileace the health officers, both at Quarantine and within the city it self, are fighting a battle in which long and successful past experience gives them as surance. They will follow methods which have proved efficacious many times before. The condition of the town as to cleanli-

ness is also peculiarly good at this time It was never better, and the population were never before so generally and so well trained to necessary measures of sanitary precaution. This is especially fortunate, for, as President WILSON of the Health Department says, the greatest risk of New York is that the cholora may brought here from other ports where the quarantine system is not so rigid. It may almost be assumed that the disease will not invada New York by escaping quarantine vigilance; but that if it comes at all it will come hither from other ports. The utmost vigilance is de-

Department, and the necessity for the most thorough sanitary precautions is imperative. Fortunately that department will be on grounds with which it is familiar. The stamping out of an epidemic in its primary stages is a business in which

it has demonstrated remarkable capacity. The removal of the possibility of this danger from New York by closing the gates against immigration is accordingly a measure of precaution eminently desirable. Even then Canada might be a source whence the enemy would find entrance into this country, and that chance other States and towns and the Federal Government must assist in preventing.

So far as New York itself is concerned, its own citizens and the people of the whole Union may rest assured that the enemy will never enter in because of the negligence of the public authorities. If the measures of prevention and precaution are everywhere as complete and intelligent as in New York, we shall have little to fear from the cholers in the United States this autumn, or at any future time.

More Wisdom from Staten Island. Has Mr. ERASTUS WIMAN ever heard of the man who could not open his mouth

without putting his foot in it? On Sunday, at Prohibition Park on Staten Island, he attempted to explain some of his previous utterances in reference to the strike at Buffalo and the relations between capital and labor, saying that a wrong construction had been put upon his words, and that he desired to set things right. In the endeavor to set things right he

only made matters worse-for himself. Here is one of his corrections: "I did say, and repeat now, that the calling out of 7,000 militiamen to put down a handful of strikers was unnecessary and hurtful. That strike was not put down on its merits, but by force."

The troops were not sent to Buffalo to put down the strike at all, as Mr. WIMAN assumes. The switchmen or anybody else in the employ of the New York Central or any other railroad company could leave its service and persistently decline to work for it to the end of their days, without the slightest risk of being interfered with by the militia. The troops were ordered to Buffalo. not to put down a strike, but to prevent the strikers from stoning to death men who were willing to work in their places, and from unlawfully destroying the property belonging to the various rallroads which run into that city. With a peaceful controversy between capital and labor the soldiers had nothing to do. Their function simply was to repress unlawful violence; and the testimony of all competent witnesses who are able to speak from personal knowledge on the subject is that their presence at Buffalo was absolutely essential during the time they were there to preserve order and the public peace.

Then Mr. Wiman goes on declaiming thus: "The combination of capital is the great change and one we must look out for. If it was deemed necessary to call out the militia of either l'ennavivanta or New York to suppress a few troublesome strikers, who had erganized to demand an hour's pay for an hour's work. why was it not necessary to call out the soldiers to appress the infamous Reading coal combine ?"

This question would not be worth answering if it did not proceed from a man whose prominence and intelligence in many respects might give his words on such a subject greater weight and authority than they merit. Assuming, as Mr. WIMAN does, that the element of illegality entered into the conduct both of the strikers at Buffalo and of the Reading coal combination, the obvious difference between the two cases is that the conduct of the strikers was violent and broke the public peace, while the conduct of the corporations which entered into the ombination was peaceful, even if unlawful, and could safely be left to the courts to deal with.

As a capitalist Mr. ERASTUS WIMAN has achieved, we believe, a high degree of sucess. As a public instructor he seems to be a blind leader of the blind.

Yesterday the bogus news factory turned out this small piece of falsehood, in the form of a "special despatch to the New York World" from Denver, Colorado:

DENVER, Col., Aug. 28.—There is absolutely no truth in the story printed in The New York Sty under a Den wer date regarding the supposed existence in London of Thronoux D. Pairs, a murderer who escaped being hanged in Colorado by starving himself to death. The story in question credits Price with having feigned death and afterward escaping through the aid of friends. Persons who were penitentiary officials at the time are loud in denunciation of the sensational tale."

This is headed, " If you See it There, it isn't so; Of Course there is no Truth in the Tale about Murderer Price." At another time the matter might not be worth noticing. Under the present circumstances, it is just as well to say that the story in question appeared not in THE Sun, but in the New York Press, as the agents and pupils of Pulitzer were very well aware they ordered and procured this nasty little piece of imposture.

The close of the brewers' war in Chicago is an incident of importance to the people of hat place, who, for a long time past, have been drinking beer that was cheap and also bominable. When the war began last year the browers took to cutting prices, which they kept on cutting till the whole of them were rought to the brink of ruin, and beer could be bought for \$4 a barrel, or sold for three cents a glass. As the price went down the quality got worse. During the past half year t has had a sickening taste, a shocking smell. and a look that was nearly intolerable. The ecounts printed in Chicago of the sufferings of the beer drinkers there, who cannot live without beer of some kind and a swash of it every day, have been so hideous that we could ot republish them. They made us feel had. and we could not restrain our sympathy for the honest Germans who have settled in Chi-

The war is ended. The browers have agreed o raise their prices. We must hope that they will at the same time improve the quality s hat it will at least reach the Chicago standard of the ante-bellum times, which, we have al-

ways heard, was not high.

The brewers' war in Chicago affected for a ew days the brewers of New York, some of whom thought they could palm off poor stuff at a cheap price, to be sold as low, we believe, as two or three cents a glass. They found out very quickly that they could not work the Chicago racket here. The well-informed beet drinkers of New York cannot be taken in as their helpiess brethren in Chicago have been

We despise the ghost that has been scar ing folks at West Brighton. He took lodgings, without board, at the old Oceanic Hotel about the beginning of August. He stalked around the house in the night time, to the annoyance of the ladies; he knocked softly at the doors of their bedrooms; he shifted things about ne strolled on the veranda; he became a perfect bore: he was really frightensome. hough he was heard by the ladies of the hotel, he could not be seen. One lady, when ne made a noise at her window, rushed up to it and drew her revolver on him, but he would not go away. At last the police were appealed to, and Chief McKanz assigned two well-armed detectives to the duty of arresting the spook, whether it were masculine feminine, or neuter. They determined to make a good job of it, and the report which they have just rendered shows that they did They hung around the hotel after dark; paced its halls in the witching hour; the watched its verands at midnight; they moved

along surreptitiously; they listened with detectives' ears; they carried their clubs as wel as other weapons, which, however, were al kept concealed. Hold your patience, reader Not a spook knocked at the door of any of the ladies' rooms; not a footstep was heard in the halls; not a sound was audible on the veranda. All was quiet and still the whole night through and the report of the policemen to Chief Mc KANE is as dry as a chip.

What sort of a spook was that? A miserable spook, a fraud, a speak, a hypocrite, a poor coot, a skulker, a recreant, a nightmare, a coward, afraid to say "Boo" to the nolice in the dark, though ready to raise the hair on the heads of unprotected womanhood at midnight. There are other spooks of the same kind, just as mean. The proper thing for a lonesome woman to do whenever any of them comes around the house is to yell for the police.

Premier GLADSTONE is now preparing speech for the Oriental Congress in London Mr. GLADSTONE is not a great Orientalist. He has contributed nothing to Orientology. His researches in the field of Orientalism have not been wide or deep. He has no original ideas about any of the questions in which Orientalists are interested. He knows nothing about Oriental countries by personal observation there. He may have run through a few of the thousand books of Orientology and looked over the Oriental relies in the British Museum; but he has not gone any further than that in the study of Orientalism, which is the study of a lifetime. He cannot enlighten the Congress of Orientalists, though he can doubtless make a speech upon Orientalism, as he can upon any other subject in the Cyclopædia.

Rabbi Wise of Cincinnati, who is an Oriental scholar, or Rabbi Konles of this city, who is another, or Prof. WHITNEY of Yale, who is yet another, would overshadow GLADSTONE at the London Congress of Orientalists.

A copy of The New York Sun with a con-spicuous "X" marked on the wrapper has reached our table.—Mudicon (Wie) Times.

It is a mistake. No papers are sent from this office with "X" marked upon them. THE Sun has no exchange list. Its custom is to subscribe for all the papers it requires and pay for them. If the Madison Times wants THE Sun, we shall be happy to forward it on the same faultless conditions.

It can be proved mathematically, and the

It can't. You are wrong. It can't be proved mathemathically, or in any other way whatever. Such a domonstration is beyond your power. It is impossible to man. The demonstration could not be comprehended by the human mind. Mathematics does not deal with the infinite. Reason and logic do not. The imagination does not. It cannot be demonstrated that there is, or that there is not, an infinite number of stars in infinite space-not even by the Gentleman's Magazine. If the number of stars were infinite-that is to beyond finite comprehension-the Bay. whole heavens might not shine with the brightness of the sun. Mathematics cannot emonstrate that they would shine thus. The Gentleman's Magazine, which is finite, cannot draw inferences from the infinite, about which it knows nothing and never can know anything as long as it is published in London, or any other part of this world.

We must, at least once in a while, correct these irrational speculators and circle-squaring mathematicians.

Let them read what the heavens-scanning. soul-measuring Socrates said on subjects of this kind as reported by PLATO in "Phædo." "By Jove!" he exclaimed on one occasion. "I am far from thinking that I am in any degree conversant with the cause or the causation of

these things." Shade of the son of Sophhoniscus! illuminate the dull wits of these poor mathematicians.

Every year when we scan the reports of the Patent Office, we are impressed with the figures that give proof of the never-ending activity of the inventive genius of the American people. We have now the report for the fiscal year ending with June last, and from this it appears that, during that year, the very large number of 23,626 patents were granted and 16,361 more were applied for; so that the Office granted at the rate of 454 patents every week all through the year. It would be necessary for us to print the whole of the Patent Office report to give a proper knowledge of the bearing of these facts upon industry and production, upon the public economies and the increment of the resources of the American peour courtry's nowe advancement. American inventiveness has wrought wonders in the world, from the day of ROBERT FULTON and ELI WHITNEY to those of Robert Hoe and Thomas A. Edison. Its ingenuity and energy at this time are greater than they ever were at any past time.

Go ahead, inventors! with your study of the elements, the forces and the mysteries of nature. There are discoveries yet to be made such as ordinary people have never thought of, but which the worldlings of the twentieth century and other centuries will chuckle over. We hope they won't laugh too much at the ignoramuses now snooping around the world who don't know how to make things go, or to work them up, or to utilize them properly. We are ready to confess, here and now, to those of our posterity who may be around New York a hundred years hence that we might have done better if we had known more

FROM GRAY GABLES,

Mr. Cleveland's Letters to His Correspond ents on Various Subjects. ON THE CHARGE THAT HE TURNED OUT TWENTY THOUSAND FAMILIES FROM THEIR HOMES,

GRAT GARLES, BUREARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 22, 1892,

H. Shelly, Eq., Chattanongo, Teon.

My Dran Sin. Your letter of the 12th inst, is at hand, In reply I have to say that I have not the least ides what "your worthy friend" meant when he declared that "I had been the medium through which 20,000 for their rights." I am perfectly well aware that I have ben the means of saving some homes to my municymen, and have tried very hard to make the burden of their lives easier.

I am amazed at receiving from the Southern country letters containing charges like that which you bring to my attention. I am surprised, first, at the ingenuity necessary for their concection without the least sem-blance of foundation. I am more amazed that, with my record before the people of this country, such base-less lies should be deemed sufficient arguments to prejudice me, and the cause which I for the time being represent, in the minds of the Southern people. Very truly yours. GROVER CLEVELAND.

TO A DEMOCRAT OF NEW YORK CITY. GRAY GARLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., Aug. 23, 1802.

Benjumin Mayer, Fq.
Mr Dran Six: I beg you to accept my sincere thanks
for your hearty letter of congratulation just received,
with my assurances that the kind sentiments which our letter contains and your hearty pledge of support n the pending campaign are fully appreciated. Very truly yours.

The Romance of Hell Gate, or the Gold Seckers of Port Morris,

From the London Guart Journal.

A party of Americans bent on a romantic expedition recently left New York for the apot outside the city known as Hell Gate, the object being a prolenged treas

The Terms of the Barrate. From the New York Weekly. Clara.-When theorge and I are married I'm to have yown way in everything.

Dura-Guess von won't Clara-Indeed I will. The 's the harzain. Don't you smember. I told you be proposed in a rowboat, and sked if I'd float through life with him just that way! Dora-Var lars-Well, he was rowing, but I was steering.

Form Purk

Once I planted sweet potatoes
In my garden fair and bright.
Unclated long I waited,
And no sprout appeared in sight. But my peachblews in the cellar, On the cold and murky flag. All serenely aprouted greenly In an ancient paper bag.

THE VERDICT OF THE HONEST PRESS. sitteer and the "World" Before the High

From the Free Northern Badge. THE SUN charges the World with swindling its readers with bogus cable despatches and false news manufactured in its own building and palmed off on the public as genuine despatches purporting to be sent from the men alleged to have been interviewed and from the places from which they were dated. THE SUN offers such unmistakably good proof that its statements are true that the public is bound to believe the charges founded in fact. The World's reply is a sneak and an evasion. It is a stain upon the country and the press that the paper which claims to have the largest circulation should be convicted of the vile crime and swindle of paiming of as genuine interviews with public men, cable despatches, and telegraphic news known by the responsible manager to be begus, false, and forged. But that swindle is what the World is fairly convicted of. A newspaper that habitually resorts to such falsehoods will not long boast of a large circulation or a paying business. The crime will effect its own cure.

THE SUN calls the attention of Chairman Whitney to the danger of allowing that "convicted swindler." the World, to collect campaign funds. Would-be contributors had better hold on. The Sun's point is well taken. From the New York Morning Advert

THE SUN need not pay \$1,000 to the Tribune's fresh air fund. It can keep the money in its pocket, whether it needs it or not, and receive the thanks of the community as well. Mr. Dana has not been precipitous in pre

senting his proofs. He has proceeded with data, documents, and deliberation, and has piled up a mass of evidence which will satisfy the referee or any fair-minded man that the World's so-called interviews were not interriews, had not been cabled, and were written in New York, just as Mr. Dana said they were despectable journalism in particular owes him a debt of gratitude.

Journalism on the faxement principle is a disgrace and a humiliation to the profession of honest newspaper makers, a swindle upon the public, and ought to be frowned down and kicked out.

From the Atlanta Communities

New York, Aug. 26.-The business of concocting in New York and selling foreign telegrams of a fraudulent character has long been a source of annoyance to every news organization in the country, whose efforts were hampered by considerations of honesty, and legitimacy. No amount of ingenuity, no reasonable expenditure of money, and no influence, however mighty, could, for example, secure interviews with men such as Schiaparelli and Bismarck. The former has referred all inquirers to his article in 1888 and simply said he had made no new discoveries concerning Mars since that publication Bismarck talks only when he wishes, and generally to the editor of the Hamburger Nach

richten. In the face of these conditions the New York World published on Aug. 5 what purported to be an interview with Schiaparelli, which it disseminated broadcast. The Sun immediate ly pronounced the interview a fraud, and it went back to an alleged interview with Bismarck, printed in the World on July 12, and stamping that also as bogus, offered to give \$1,000 to the Tribune's fresh air fund if the World would satisfy Donald Nicholson, editor of the Tribune, that either the Schiaparelli or Bismarck interview was genuine. Two representatives of the World called on Mr. Nicholson and flourished some forms of the French Cable Company on which there was writing. Mr. Nicholson declined to decide the question, but the World claimed it had proven its case, and began to clamor for THE Sun's \$1,000. In the mean time THE SUN had communi-

cated with its office in London, and as soon as copies of the World containing the bogus interviews could be delivered into the hands of The Sun's representatives Mr. Frank M. White started for Milan and Mr. H. R. Chamberlain for Hamburg. Schlaparelli, who reads English readily, laughed at what he was credited with saying and pronounced it rubbish. He added that he had never before heard of the New York World. and when asked if he would point out the inaccuracies in the fabrication, he said it would require the writing of a pamphlet to do so. Mr. Chamberlain went to Hamburg and say Mr. Hoffman, the editor of the Hamburger Nachrichten, the person whom the World had asserted was the man who had introduced their correspondent to Bismarck.

Dr. Hoffman also had never heard of the New York World, and said, emphatically, that the use of his name in the matter was absolutely fraudulent. In the course of the investigation, which proved conclusively the hogus character of both interviews, it came to the surface that after the Bismarck interview was printed in the World it was cabled to London, with instructions to cable it back without the alteration of a single word. Thus the fraudulent Bismarck interview crossed the ocean twice within twenty-four hours, and when it was safe in the World office that paper challenged THE Sun to do its worst.

From the Norfolk Landmark The exposure made by THE SUN is terrific. and the effect of it cannot but be disastrous.

From the Kansas City Journal. The New York World correspondent who cabled bogus interviews with Bismarck and Schiaparelli is probably the same enterprising individual who used to handle the European crisis so energetically.

From the Oil City Blissard. The discomfiture of the World folks, as they wriggle and twist, is painful to behold, and the more they wiggle about the deeper they sink in the slough of despond.

From the Baltimore Herald. When so many writers are employed, and competition is so great as is the case in newspaperdom, it is but natural that inaccuracies of statement and exaggerations of fact should sometimes creep in. Imaginative writers may tell more than the truth, and literary artists may paint events in colors which do not belong to them. But the discorning judgment of the reader can be relied upon to sift wheat from chaff, and to read the newspaper always to good purpose.

This, however, cannot be when the "fake' journalist steps in to give a lie the semblance of truth. The deplorable practice resorted to by some newspapers to deceive its readers by telling them deliberate falsehoods on impor tant matters of news is a thing which cannot be condemned too strongly. It is every whit as bad as perjury in court, or the sending of alse despatches in time of war to cover th advance of the enemy or to lead an army into The harm which "fake" journalism may do

has been recently illustrated. A celebrated daily paper in New York, so it is alleged, published a pretended interview with Schlaparelli. the astronomer, which was calculated to discredit American Observations on the planet Mars, and to decive the people as to the real status of knowledge concerning that distant and vastly interesting world.

This feat of deception, however, was trans-

cended by another more dispicable still, if the facts now reported are true. An interview with Bismarck, containing startling state-ments regarding the Emperor and other persons high in authority, was published. This interview had the effect of startling the civilized world, and yet there was probably no truth in it. But the climax of cruelty was reached when there appeared in the same paper a lying report that a scrap of conversation had feen overheard between the Borden sisters in Fall River amounting to a confession of guilt on the part of Lizzie Borden.

one idea of news, but a lie is no better in a tel-

ournalism by the exposure of the World's | phises on "Frovincial Popularities of Western Life"

fake cablegrams. The World played a desserate game by sending the stuff over to London and cabling it back, in order to exhibit cable blanks. THE SUN showed this up, and showed that the interview with Bismarck was bogue, Altogether it is one of the most glaring frauds ever perpetrated in journalism.

ANARCHY AND HELLUFADOLLAR.

The Bogus News Factory and Its Proprie tor, Joseph Pulttser.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a newspaper man, one who, although not born to the work, has yet been bred in it for thirteen years, and who loves the profession because of its immense scope for good. I dosire to thank you for the stand you have taken against anarchy and dishonest journalism as exposed in the matter of the World.

There is no need for me to dwell upon the power for good or for evil which a city newspaper has within its grasp; not upon the tremendous influence which must daily go out from a rostrum conveying mental impressions to hundreds of thousands of human beings; nor yet upon the fact that to-day as the one great avenue of civilization, of the propagaion of ideas, of the development of man in all his relations to life, his family, and himself, the metropolitan newspaper stands paramount. It is the arterial system of human influence, conveying from the centre to the circumference life and health, if the life our rent be pure.

But when this current is infected with disease, who shall predict the result? In the case of the World we have the evidence before our eyes: troops returning from Buffalo without, happlly, the wholesale shedding of blood. But if the World had had its way, no man can place limitations to the slaughter which would have occurred in the contest between men naturaly honest and peace-loving, fanned into a fame of flerce riot against the laws of the land by a demagogic and damnable influence

ly honest and peace-loving, fanned into a flame of florce riot against the laws of the land by a demagogic and damnable influence located in a tower in New York city, erected on money obtained through reckiess and "fake so-called journalism.

In these days of rapid communication, mind touches mind through the newspaper, the telegraph, and the limited express train. The workmen at Homestead were infected by and spurred on to insensate anarchy by the unamerican and lawless utterances of the World. They don't know the World so well in Homestead as we do here in New York: at least they didn't, but perhaps they do now. The editorial utterances of this anything-to-get-money sheet appealed as directly to the spirit of law-lessness and inflamed the Homestead workmen as effectually as ever did the mouthings of a demagogue in Athens, a Camille Desmoulins in the fleign of Terror, or a Johann Most when he is shut away from the police, and in a dingy beer retreat lets himself loose on a dirty bagatelle of red-mouthed idiots; so long as he feels himself safe.

The atmosphere of mental unrest of defiance of law, of hatred of legitimate restraint, of disregard for the relations of mem and hum, generated by the World at Homestead, was communicated from mind to mind until it swept on to Buffalo, to Coal Creek, and even to the wild West. This simultaneous uprising against law and order was the result of ne preparation, no combination, no general understanding. It was the springing up of the dragon's teeth sown broadcast by the World. In any South American republic the consequence would have been slaughter, rapine, destruction, revolution. We are too well selfpoised, too steady on our legs in this country to be swept away in any such manner.

But troops had to be called out, The State was compelled to assert its sovereignty, and that bloody rebellion did not get full sway is no fault of the World.

The anarchy cholera, however, with which the World would infect our country and our line public a sheep full for a tiger and a jews wh

CHOLERA VACCINE.

A Product of the Pasteur Institute In plained by its Discoverer. From the Figure.

A fact of the highest importance from a selentific point of view has just been brought to light in the Pasteur Institute of Paris. M. Haffkine, a learned biologist, declares that he has discovered a vaccination for cholers. One may imagine the commotion that the announcement of such a discovery causes in the

medical world just now.

The Figure reporter found M. Haffkine ex-perimenting with his cholera virus upon two guinea pigs. "With two injections," said the biologist, "they are made proof against all attacks of cholera. We have repeated the experiment several times. The method is very simple. If I inject cholera virus into the animais that have been vaccinated, they suffer no trouble whatever; but when I do the same thing to an animal not vaccinated, it is pretty sure to die with all the symptoms of cholers. The animals that are not vaccinated we call witnesses.

Reporter-It might be a good thing to try the experiment upon men.

M. Haffkino-It has already been made, at least one part of it. Of course it wouldn't do to try the other part. It would hardly be the proper thing to inoculate a human "witness" with cholera virus to see if he would die. Bus four of us. Dr. Tamancheff, my friend. M.

with cholera virus to see if he would die. But four of us, Dr. Tamancheff. my friend. M. Wilbouchevitch, and myself, have been injected with the cholera vaccine.

Reporter—And you believe that you are proof against cholera?

M. Haffkine—I am convinced of it. I believe in my discovery because I have made a great many experiments upon animals.

Reporter—Where do you propose to commence the application of your method?

M. Haffkine—In. Russia. As you know, I am myself a Russian, and, considering the extent which the epidemic has reached in my country. I will find there a considerable field of operation. I have already made offers to the Russian Government, and I have just received a letter from Dr. Remesoff, who left here a few weeks ago for Mossow, taking with him a quantity of virus. He tells me that he has inoculated himself and several of his colleagues. They have noticed exactly the same symptoms that we have experienced.

Reporter—What are those symptoms?

M. Haffkine—After the vaccination we feel a feverish indisposition with headache and dryness of the mouth. That remains a day or two; but the local pain in the tissues remains a little longer. And, strange enough, the symptoms are like a light attack of influence. He symptoms are like a light attack of influence. Beporter—Are there not some other doctors who have discovered a vaccine for cholera?

M. Haffkine—In Germany several savants of the koch school have been making some interesting experiments. M. Brieger especially; but his method of injection in the peritoneum is so dangerous that I don't think it can be applied to man. My discovery is in some sense a French discovery, although I have not the sapplied to man. My discovery his mage a french discovery belongs.

M. Haffkine—In Germany several savants of the general methods of exhaustion and attenuation of the viruses, methods which are quentirely to M. Pasteur. It is to him and to M. Roux, whose aid has been most precious for the seneral methods of exhaustion and attenuation of the viruses, methods whi

Partly Fattefictory

From Truth.

Mr. Greenleaf—Look here. Amanda, I wrote to Mr. Stebbs, the man block works for in New York, and asked him how block was getting along, and where he slept nights:

Amanda—What did be say!

Mr. direction—Why, he says that block is all right, and that he sleeps in the store during the day, but he doesn't know where he sleeps nights.

The Forum for Sentember gives evidence of fortunate choice of topics and of writers. This lasge is noteworthy especially for the number of articles buch journalistic manager may satisfy one idea of news, but a lie is no better in a telegraph despatch than it is in the prayer of the hypocrite before the church altar.

The Bun has done a signal service to honest journalism by the exposure of the World's phisses of Provincial Possible of of Pr